THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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BY L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Miscellaneous.

From the Abingdon Virginian.

INTERESTING NARRATIVE OF THE CAPTIVITY, TRIALS AND TRAVELS OF THREE SOUTHERN LADIES AMONG THE LINCOLNITES OF KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

We have been kindly furnished with a letter from Miss Lizzie B. Hardin to a lady in this place, from which we gather the following facts. Miss Hardin is known to many of our citizens, as one of the accomplished teachers in Martha Washington College some months ago, and will be remembered as having presented a flag to the Washington Mounted Rifles, on the eve of their departure last April a year ago.

During the month of June last, Mrs. Cross, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Cross, of Nashville, a Chaplain in the Confederate Army, and her two daughters, (Misses Lizzie and Jennie Hardin;) visited Harrodsburg, Ky., and being strongly Southern in their feelings, they waved their handkerchiefs at Col. Jack Morgan and his gallant band, when they visited that place in their march. For this, all three of the ladies were arrested and imprisoned two nights and a day in a common jail, though the Lincoln Provost Marshal and his understrappers preferred other charges against them, none of which, however, were sustained, after a four days' trial, during which they were escorted by a guard between the court-house and their lodging. It being finally determined that they were rebels, the choice was given them of either taking the oath of allegiance to the Lincoln Government or be sent to Gen. Boyle at Louisville for further trial. They chose the latter, and were started forthwith for that city with a guard. At Frankfort they were detained several hours on the cars, and were objects of peculiar interest to multitudes of men, women, children and negroes. They reached Louisville at 10 o'clock at night, and were immediately ordered to the military prison, but there being none but male prisoners in that establishment, they were sent to the Galt House, then ordered back to the prison, and finally to a boarding-house, where they were placed in a room with but one bed. Miss Lizzie suggested the propriety of more extensive accommodations, when a lounge was brought. They were kept in this room two days with a guard at the door, and then, upon giving their parole that they would not leave the house, the guard was removed, and Gen. Boyle offered to release them if they would give a pledge not to "aid or abet the rebellion." They refused to do this, and Col. Dent, the Provost Marshal of the State, said, "then ladies, I have Gen. Boyle's orders to send you to Camp Chase. When you are there, you will not put up at a hotel; Camp Chase is an open field enclosed with a fence. In it are thousands of men. You will be placed in open tents or shanties, each separated from the others. Camp Chase is not a fit place for ladies." Miss Lizzie replied—"Col. Dent, if it is no fit place for ladies, the responsibility rests not with us, but with the United States officers who send us there.

They were packed up ready to start, when a relative, a bitter Union man, told Dent if they did commit such an outrage, he would denounce them on the streets of the city and all over the State. Gen. Boyle concluded that rather than have a split in his own party, he would send them beyond the lines, only requiring that they would not give information to the Southern army as to the number and movements of the Yankees in Kentucky, and that they would pay their own expenses. They started, but when they reached Bowling Green John Morgan had seized the cars and blown up the tunnel on the Nashville road, and they had to proceed from Bowling Green to Nashville in a wagon. They were then started on the cars for Chattanooga, but at Stevenson, Ala., they had to return to the old mode of travel, and reached the Yankee Camp on Tennessee river in a wagon. The commander there telegraphed to Gen. Buell, who ordered them back to Gen. Boyle at Louisville. When Maj. Evans gave them the order, Miss Lizzie replied, "If ever I go back to Gen. Boyle, you will have to send me at the point of the bayonet, for I'll go no other way."

For several days they were kept in a little cabin owned and occupied by a Southern family, until an opportunity should occur to send them back. Here they learned the names, &c., of all the Southern rights people in the neighborhood. On the third day they were started back in a suttler's wagon. The sutler had been furnished with all the papers, and with orders to report them to Col. Harker at Stevenson. They went along very peaceably until they passed the outer pickets, when they informed the sutler they were much obliged to him for his kindness, but didn't intend to travel any further with him. He looked at them a moment, and said, "Is that so, ladies?" They told him it was, and would risk their lives before they would go any father in that direction. He said he had no arms, and besides, not being an officer, he didn't know that he had the right to use them if he had. They then jumped out of the wagon and took to the woods, leaving all their baggage. After going a short distance, they found out the residence of a southern man and approached it, but the man was afraid to receive them, and they inquired the way to another house. At this moment they saw two Yankee soldiers coming toward them, when they started on another path. As soon as they got out of sight, they jumped over into a field overgrown with briars and weeds waist high, and after a great deal of trouble and fatigue, found the road they wanted to go. After travelling several miles through the woods, during which time they fortunately met no one, they reached the house they were in search of. They told their story, the family took them in, gave them refreshments, and told them to change their dress, which they did, by being furnished with country attire. They were then directed to go upon the side of a mountain half a mile from the house, two of the young ladies of the family accompanying them. About dark, the lady of the house sent them word that three Yankee soldiers had been there all the afternoon, evidently on their track, and that they had better go to the top of the mountain, and remain there all night. They accordingly went to the summit, and whilst some watched others slept. They came down in the morning, and found the coast clear. The next day they succeeded in getting to a point on the river where there were no Yankee pickets. They called to our pickets on the opposite side, and after hard begging, one of the pickets ventured to them in a canoe, and ferried them across.

After many trials and difficulties, they reached Chattanooga, and are now at Marietta, Georgia.

From the Savannah Republican.

THE SALT QUESTION.

Mr. Editor: Having read numerous articles in the papers on the manufacture of salt, and that many of our enterprising planters and citizens are already engaged in making that indispensable article, I perceive there are many who entertain doubts as to whether it will answer all the purposes of curing and preserving meats in this climate; which is a very important thing to our planters at this present time, as they will, early in the fall, commence preparations for putting up their provisions for next year, and they should know, ere it is too late, whether this salt will answer their wants.

I ask a small space to lay before our people a few important facts in regard to the sea-coast salt and its proper uses, which I am sure will prove of great value and interest to them. It will save them time and money; also ensure them a good supply of provisions that will not spoil in this climate.

I have had an experience of a number of years in curing, salting and packing all kinds of meats at the North (previous to this war,) for Southern and Foreign markets, therefore I am able to state, from a practical knowledge of the various kinds of salt, that the salt being manufactured on our coast and in the interior, is almost worthless for putting up meats in this climate, unless they use a portion of coarse Turk's Island Salt with it; for it is not substantial enough to retain its proper strength but a short time, as it dissolves immediately after putting it into brine or pickle; therefore there is nothing to sustain the meat. The brine will not preserve the meat unless there is sufficient salt upon the meat that will not dissolve or evaporate.

I have examined several samples of this sea-coast salt, some of which resembles flakes of snow, and some is as fine as any ground table salt that I ever saw; but it is not fit for packing meat with. It is as good as Ashton's or Worthington's Liverpool Salt for making brine or rubbing the blood out of the meat, and it is better than either of the above for family use. It has not the requisite strength for retaining the virtues of meat packed in brine. It does not contain solids, and there is but one kind of salt that is suitable for the purpose; that is Turk's Island Salt, which is of a hard rocky nature and will not dissolve.

To put up Mess Beef or Pork with this fine sea coast salt, is like throwing the meat to the dogs, for in this warm climate it will spoil in a few weeks, unless every particle of blood is drawn from the meat, before packing, and none but persons who have had large and extensive experience in curing meat are capable of judging, for the two most essential points in curing meat is to preserve its real nature and sweetness, and protect it from generating heat. If the least amount of blood is left in the meat, the pickle will very soon become sour, and the consequence is the meat is bound to spoil.

Northern packers use Liverpool Salt for curing their meats, but not for packing purposes. And this sea-coast salt being much finer than Liverpool, it is not half as strong, and is only fit for brine and rubbing meat with, and it requires a double quantity to that of the Liverpool. And I would advise all our planters who contemplate using this coast salt for curing their Bacon, Hams and shoulders with, to use double the quantity to that of ordinary Liverpool, otherwise their meat will be a dead loss. I would also advise them not to attempt to put up Mess Beef with this sea coast salt, unless they have Turk's Island Salt to pack it with, as it will prove a perfect failure in this climate.

The majority of our planters will only cure Bacon this fall, therefore I propose giving them a receipt for putting up the best quality of Bacon and Sugar-cured Hams that ever came to the Southern market, and put up with sea coast salt:

For putting up Bacon and Sugar cured Hams.

Let our planters, after killing their hogs, follow this simple method of cutting them up; divide the carcase into two halves as usual, then separate the hams and shoulders from the sides, take each side and divide in four parts by cutting lengthwise and across through the middle, making two flank and two back pieces to each side. By cutting this way, you do not have the spare ribs, to "gnaw over," but make your bacon much sweeter. To cure them, rub them thoroughly with salt, in all the open places and elsewhere, then pile them up on some boards properly arranged, so as to let them drain, being careful that the flies do not sting them, allow them to remain so for two days, then pack them into a barrel or hogshead, (according to the quantity you wish to cure,) till it is ¾ full, then fill it up with pickle*, putting some kind of pressure on top, to keep the meat below the surface of the brine, let it remain this way for two weeks, then take out the pieces and let them drain†, then put them into an empty barrel again without any salt, and fill it up with sugar pickle‡, and let them remain so for a week or ten days, then take them out and hang them up in the smoke-house, and smoke them gradually from four to six days. Corn cobs make the best smoke. They should, after hanging in the smoke house for a week or so, be taken down and packed in an air-tight cask, and placed in some dry shed or barn, until required for use or for market.

The above is the original Northern process of curing "Sugar-cured Hams," and if our planters desire a choice stock of well cured hams and bacon, they will obtain them by following the above process.

By this method of curing, 2,000 lbs. of choice, sweet bacon can be put up at the low cost of $20, reckoning all the things used at the present high rate of prices. The cost being one cent per pound for curing from 100 lbs. to 50,000 lbs., and that, too, as fine and choice a meat as ever came to this market.

Now, if this is not worthy the notice of our planters, then I must say that "salt won't save them."

There are other processes of curing and putting up Mess Beef, Mess Pork, Smoked Beef, Dry Salted Meats, &c., by Northern packers for foreign markets, which I should be happy to bring before our planters and citizens, provided it will meet with your approval.

Respectfully yours, WESTPHALIA.

*This pickle is made as follows: To 20 gallons of water, add 70 lbs of this sea-coast salt, (if Liverpool salt, half the quantity); add 7 lbs of the cheapest kind of sugar; add ¼lb saleratus or bi carb. soda.

Put them in a large kettle and boil by a brisk fire, keeping it well stirred till the scum commences to rise, then skim the scum off till it ceases to rise, after which it should be put into a barrel to cool.

†The pickle which remains in the barrel will be ¼ blood, and should be immediately re-boiled over, taking the scum and blood off as fast as it rises to the top. When the scum ceases to rise, the pickle will become very clear. It is then carefully dipped out, as a great part of the blood adheres to the side and bottom of the kettle, and should be kept from mixing with the pickle again. This pickle, when cold, is poured upon the meat. But under any circumstances, *never pour warm or hot pickle upon meat.*

‡This sugar pickle is simply the same as above, except that there is a double quantity of sugar added when the meat comes to this process of cure.

THE FIGHTING FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

A writer in the Mobile Register furnishes *data* from which a tolerably correct idea may be obtained of the fighting force of the Confederate States. His figures are derived from the U. S. census tables of 1840 and upon the assumption that ratio of increase from 1850 to 1860 is as great as that from 1840 to 1850.

The census tables show that, in 1850, the slave States (14) had a white male population between the ages of fifteen and fifty as follows in round numbers:

Maryland had	100,000
Virginia,	210,000
North Carolina,	125,000
South Carolina,	65,000
Georgia,	120,000
Florida,	10,000
Alabama,	100,000
Mississippi,	70,000
Louisiana,	90,000
Texas,	40,000
Arkansas,	40,000
Tennessee,	170,000
Kentucky,	180,000
Missouri,	150,000
	1,470,000

If these States increased as rapidly between 1850 and 1860 as they did between 1840 and 1850, they have a white male population, between the ages of 15 and 50, as follows:

Maryland has	130,000
Virginia,	250,000
North Carolina,	145,000
South Carolina,	70,000
Georgia,	150,000
Florida,	20,000
Alabama,	130,000
Mississippi,	130,000
Louisiana,	140,000
Texas,	80,000
Arkansas,	70,000
Tennessee,	200,000
Kentucky,	230,000
Missouri,	210,000
	2,030,000

Assuming the census table to be correct, we now have in the fourteen Southern States, upwards of two millions of white males, between the ages of 15 and 50, with which to take about conquering them.—They are not shop-keepers, tailors, factory men, boot makers, &c., turned loose upon the world and forced to enlist from want, but they are used to handling the shot-gun and rifle from the age of twelve.

Grant, however, that this estimate is extravagant. Let us suppose that the ages of 18 and 40 should be the limit.—Still we would not be driven to despair, for by no rule of calculation, could our fighting forces be reduced to one million of men.

This force can be kept in the field as long as the North may assail us, and it will not interfere with our producing or agricultural population. When the present crops are gathered, the South will not again feel any want of food, for men or horse. Insubordination among her black population, upon which the North counted so largely, does not exist; our slaves can be safely trusted to the management of the boys under 18 and the old men, and abundant crops be thus secured, while our "fighting men" are in the field.

Not so with the North. Whenever she puts anything like her military strength in the field, she weakens her power to feed her people; and though her white population, in 1860, was 19,000,000 against 8,700,000 whites of the South; and though she ought, therefore, to be able to send out two soldiers where we can send one; yet the question must be ... if she can send out her one million ... as readily as the South can.

The prolongation of this struggle will develop more of the resources of the South than of the North.

COUNTERFEIT CONFEDERATE NOTES

To assist the reader in detecting counterfeit Confederate notes, we give the following description of them from the Richmond Enquirer:

"In the HUNDRED DOLLAR BILLS, the sailor on the lower left corner of the genuine notes wears a black belt, with the buckle upon it very distinct; in the counterfeit bills, the belt is white and the buckle not plainly seen: In the centre picture the mule attached to the cotton press, in the genuine bill, is less distinct though larger than in the counterfeit, and presents his head to the front; in the counterfeit he "changes his base," and presents a side view. On the ground between the sailor's feet, in the genuine, is a broken stone—a separate one by it; in the counterfeit, there are three separate stones, the centre one smaller than the others. At the upper right corner of the genuine notes, the white ground appears through the shading of the medallion work; in the counterfeit, the entire work is dark. This will suffice for the hundreds.

In the FIFTY DOLLAR BILLS, several white spots appear just over the figures fifty, in the medallion work at the upper right corner of the genuine bills; there are none in the counterfeit. The outside of this medallion work in the counterfeit is covered by a running network; in the genuine there is none. In front of, and attached to the chest in the centre picture of the genuine note, there is a padlock; there is none in the counterfeit. In the genuine note the head of the man in the lower left corner of the bills is nearly bald, a little hair is combed down smoothly on the right temple; in the counterfeit bills a full head of hair is represented, the hair on the right temple being slightly dishevelled, as if blown by a puff of wind.

TWENTY DOLLAR BILLS.—In the counterfeit bills, the figure 2, on the right side, is cut by a fine line, entirely separating the tail of the figure from the main body of it; in the genuine the figure 2 is perfect. In the genuine bills the hat on the head of the man in the lower left corner of the note, sits more upon the top of the head than in the counterfeit; in the counterfeit the hat seems to be thrown more towards the back of the neck."

THE IMPORTANCE OF GENERAL STUART'S RAID.

[The only reason to doubt the entire accuracy of the following is that the World is a McClellan paper, and may have too highly colored its facts:]

From the New York World.

OUR GREAT DISASTER IN VIRGINIA.

The rebels could have afforded to pay ten millions of dollars for the results accomplished by their cavalry raid on Gen. Pope's headquarters at Catlett's Station. They took possession of our camp, pillaged and plundered to their heart's content, and besides the lives, money, horses and personal effects lost, Gen. Pope lost the muster rolls of his army, and all his private papers, copies of dispatches and reports, memoranda of the campaign, and the past and present condition of the army, copies of the telegrams which he has sent to Washington since his taking his present command, all the dispatches received from the President, Gen. Halleck, Gen. McClellan, Gen. Burnside and the War Department, copies of all the orders issued to his Generals of corps, and division, all his maps and topographical charts, and, in short, every record and piece of information which any one could desire to have who wished to know, with perfect accuracy and detail, the past history and future plans of the campaign, the numbers and disposition of our troops, and the purpose of the War Department and the Generals. If these had all been destroyed by fire the loss would have been most serious, and would have greatly retarded the prosecution of the war. Captured and possessed by the enemy, their loss is incalculable. If the little dribblets of information which careless correspondents have suffered to leak out in their letters are so valuable to the enemy as to make it wise for Gen. Pope to exclude them from his lines, and so keep the millions to whom the lives and deeds of our soldiers are precious, in utter ignorance and almost insupportable suspense, how valuable to the enemy must have been the possession of all the information which Gen. Pope and his staff have acquired and possess. President Lincoln himself could now tell Jefferson Davis and his Generals nothing concerning our army in Virginia which they do not already know. The loss, we repeat, is incalculable. Unless our force is so strong that a perfect knowledge of our purposes by the enemy is no detriment to their successful execution, the whole plan of the campaign must be changed. It will hardly do to say that we are thus strong when the loss met with occurred during a retreat.

This loss is so stunning and so complete that the report of it would hardly be credited did it come in any doubtful shape.—But our own special correspondent, who with all other members of the press, was about being excluded from Gen. Pope's lines, was present and a witness of the raid. He and one other correspondent, were the only members of the press then and there present. His letter, which we published yesterday, and which created such a profound regret throughout the city, is amply confirmed, not only by telegrams from Gen. Pope's new headquarters—for it is notorious that nothing can be trusted which comes to the public from that source, and that however eloquent he may be over fictitious victories, he is silent over real disasters—but it is confirmed by his own verbal statements and the statements of others who reached the city yesterday from the field of battle.

The cause of this shameful disaster is single and plain. Gen. Pope's headquarters were not and never had been guarded. To surprise was as easy as to find them. The rebels knew the fact. It was his headquarters for which they proclaimed themselves in search. They found them, ransacked them as they pleased, and went away in safety. There is no doubt upon this point.

HOW THE YANKEES FARED AT VICKSBURG.

The Memphis (Yankee) correspondent of the Chicago Times writes:—

"A good deal has been said in connection with the Vicksburg affair, about sending troops there and reducing the place by a siege. This is all very well for those who know nothing of the climate and the country, but they who have been there are keenly alive to the perils of that campaign. None have ventured it and come off unscathed. Our flotilla is full of wan countenances, and death has been among its brave men to an alarming extent. Officers and men have both suffered. The former have been seriously ill, and the latter have died like rotten sheep. The soldier fared no better, and some of the regiments went back with almost decimated ranks. This is the true history of the siege of Vicksburg.

The Yazoo river was fitly named by the red skinned hunters who traversed its tortuous channel in days gone by. Yazoo—death river. What could be more significant? Their symbolical language never fails them, and in this instance it was well applied, for if it be not a river of death then none exist. Old settlers tell me that no man can drink its water in the hot season and live longer than a few months. It is impregnated with such rank vegetable matter, gathered from the tropical luxuriance which borders its banks and those of its tributaries, that its water is conveyed into slow poison, which is sure to destroy human life. If you would find a counterpart to its sombre shades and its stained, murky waters, you must go into the depth of swamps, which it drains, and look upon the green scum and crawling reptiles who shun the sunlight and breed pestilence and death alone. The simple substances of it is, that an army of twenty-five thousand men would find their graves between now and the first of October, without ever facing an enemy. The flotilla has already accomplished its destiny in that line, and, if an army has to be maintained anywhere in that locality it must be removed from the river, and provided with pure water—and you might dig until you lost daylight in that red, hot soil, and not find enough to wet the palm of the hand.

The results of the expedition were these: Gained—nothing. Lost—the Carondolet shot to pieces the Louisville disabled, the Benton riddled, the Tyler demolished, the Essex and Sumter thrown away, and the rams Lancaster and Queen sent into dry docks for weeks. The loss of the Essex alone, to the river flotilla, is irreparable. She has been under reconstruction for six months, and has cost a mint of money, and on her first trip she was cut off and compelled to go to New Orleans. The gunboat flotilla is actually ruined, and we shall know it to our sorrow before sixty days pass over our heads."

FURTHER ABOUT CONSCRIPTS.

We clip the following from the Richmond Enquirer, the official paper, which contains the latest of the thousand and one instructions of the War Department, in regard to conscripts. We shall be glad when all the points arising under the conscription act are finally and definitely settled. Surely no law has ever issued from any public authority, which has required so much explanation as this. It has reminded us of the fellow's tree after being cut down, "it was so crooked it could not lie still."—The following may give some instruction, being an order from the War Department in regard to the condition and examination of conscripts:

1. At each Camp of instruction, and at such Military Stations and other points as may be designated, an experienced army Surgeon, from a different section of the country, will be detailed to examine Conscripts.

2. All conscripts capable of bearing arms will be received.

3. Conscripts not equal to all military duty may be valuable in the Hospital, Quartermaster's or other Staff Departments, and if so will be received.

4. Blindness, excessive deafness, and permanent lameness or great deformity, are obvious reasons for exemption.

5. Confirmed consumption, large incurable ulcers, and chronic contagious diseases of the skin, are causes of exemption.

6. Single reducible hernia, the loss of an eye or of several fingers, will not incapacitate the subject for the performance of military duty.

7. A certificate of disability of a Conscript given by a private physician, will not be considered unless affidavit is made that the Conscript is confined to bed, and that his health and life would be endangered by removal to the place of enrollment.

8. But when a Conscript is incapacitated by temporary sickness, he must present himself so soon as recovered to the enrolling officer, or to the nearest School for conscripts.

9. No previous discharge, certificate, or exemption, will be acknowledged except those granted to foreigners not domiciled, and to those persons who have furnished substitutes.

10. Medical Officers of the Army are not allowed to examine Conscripts, and give certificates, unless they are regularly detailed for that duty.

LETTER FROM GEN. LEE TO THE PRESIDENT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTH-W'N VA.
CHANTILLY, Sept. 3d 1862.

His Excellency, Jefferson Davis,
President Confd't States America:

MR. PRESIDENT: My letter of the 30th ult. will have informed your Excellency of the progress of this army to that date. Gen. Longstreet's Division, having arrived the day previous, was formed in order of battle on the right of Gen. Jackson, who had been engaged with the enemy since morning, resisting an attack commenced on the 28th. The enemy on the latter day was vigorously repulsed, leaving his numerous dead and wounded on the field. His attack on the morning of the 29th was feeble, but became warmer in the afternoon, when he was agaid repulsed by both wings of the army. His loss on this day, as stated in his published report herewith enclosed, amounted to 8,000 in killed and wounded.

The enemy being reinforced, renewed the attack on the afternoon of the 30th. when a general advance of both wings of the army was ordered, and after a fierce combat, which raged till after 9 o'clock, he was completely defeated and driven beyond Bull Run. The darkness of the night, his destruction of the Stone Bridge after crossing, and the uncertainty of the fords, stopped the pursuit.

The next morning the enemy was discovered in the strong position at Centreville, and the army was put in motion towards the Little River Turnpike, to turn his right. Upon reaching Ox Hill on the 1st of September, he was again discovered in our front on the heights of Germantown, and about 5 p. m. made a spirited attack upon the front and right of our columns, with a view apparently covering the withdrawal of his train on the Centreville road, and making his retreat. Our position was maintained with but slight loss on both sides. Major Gen. Kearney was left by the enemy dead on the field. During the night the enemy fell back to Fairfax C. H., and abandoned his position at Centreville. Yesterday about noon he evacuated Fairfax C. H., taking the roads as reported to me to Alexandria and Washington.

I have, as yet, been unable to get official reports of our loss or capture in these various engagements. Many gallant officers have been killed or wounded. Of the General officers, Ewell, Trimble, Taliaffero, Fields, Jenkins, and Mahone, have been reported wounded. Colonel Means, Marshall, Baylor, Neff, and Gadberry killed. About 7000 prisoners have already been paroled, about the same number of small arms collected from the field, and thirty pieces of cannon captured, besides a number of wagons, ambulances, &c. A large number of arms still remain on the ground.—For want of transportation valuable stores had to be destroyed or captured, while the enemy, at their various depots reported to have burned many millions of property in their retreat.

* * * * *

Nothing could surpass the gallantry and endurance of the the troops, who have cheerfully borne every danger and hardship, both on the battle field and march.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your most ob't servant,
R. E. LEE, GEN'L.

[Chantilly is north of Centreville and North-west of Fairfax C. H., and about 6 or eight miles from each. The "letter of the 30th," referred to in the above was not received. The "Little River Turnpike" leads from Middleburg to Alexandria, and intersects the Centreville Turnpike about a mile this side of Fairfax C. H. Germanton is on the Little River Turnpike, about half a mile west of its intersection with the Centreville Turnpike.]—*Rich. Examiner.*

The following correspondence will illustrate the thoroughness of the enemy's defeat in the battle of the 30th. It bears date, as will be seen, of the next day:

CENTREVILLE, Aug. 31, 1862.

SIR:—Many of the wounded of this army have been left on the field, for whom I desire

to send ambulances. Will you please inform me whether you consent to a truce until they are cared for?

I am, sir, your ob't serv't,
JOHN POPE,
Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Com.
Com'g. Officer Conf. forces, near Groveton.

HEADQ'RS ARMY NORTHERN VA., }
Aug. 31st, 1862. }

Maj. Gen. John Pope, U. S. A. Com'g, &c:

SIR:—Consideration for your wounded induces me to consent to your sending ambulances to convey them within your lines. I cannot consent to a truce, nor to a suspension of military operations of this army. If you desire to send for your wounded, should your ambulances report to Dr. Guild, Medical Director of this army, he will give directions for their transportation.

The wounded will be paroled, and it is understood that no delay will take place in their removal.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
(Signed) R. E LEE, GEN'L.

The following letter, at a still later date, shows what a vast number of the enemy's wounded still lay upon the field of battle—four days after the engagement, notwithstanding the efforts made by Pope's officers to remove them under the permission granted by Gen. Lee. The answer of Gen. Lee to this application of Dr. Coolidge has not been communicated:

CENTREVILLE, VA., Sept. 3, 1862.

Gen. Robert Lee, Com'g Conf. Army:

GENERAL:—Medical Director Guild, of the Confederate army, and Medical Director McFarlin, U. S. army, have just arrived here from the battle-field, near Manassas. The accounts they give are far more serious than my previous information had led me to believe. Our wounded soldiers, to the number of near three thousand, many still living on the field, are suffering for food. I have no commissary stores, and my supplies of medical comforts are wholly inadequate. With every kindly intention and effort on the part of those under your command, the loss of life must be very great, unless food and means of transporting the wounded within our own lines are promptly supplied.

I know of no source of adequate supply nearer than Washington.

If, General, you can, consistently with duty, permit supplies of food and transport wagons for wounded to pass through your lines to and return from the battle field, you will save very many lives and much suffering. If you cannot do this, I beg that you will, for humanity's sake, point out some other way in which the needful relief may be obtained. I am within your lines, and of course cannot provide the necessary relief without your permission.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
RICH'H H. COOLIDGE,
Med. Insp'r U. S. A.

The Richmond Enquirer says:

"The battles of Th & Frid were in the neighborhood of Sudley, where Jackson held position, and where he still was on Saturday morning.

Our line of battle, on Saturday, was an obtuse crescent in shape, and at least five miles long. Jackson's line which formed our left, stretched from Sudley, on Bull Run, along the partly evacuated track of the Manassas Independent line of railroad, for a portion of the way and thence towards a point on the Warrenton Turnpike, about a mile and a half in rear or west of Groveton.

Longstreet's command, which formed our right wing, extended from the point on the turnpike on which Jackson's right flank rested, stretching beyond the line of the Manassas Gap railroad.

It is thus seen that a point on the Warrenton Turnpike, a mile and a half west of Groveston, was the centre of our position, and the apex of our crescent, whose convexity was towards the west. It was here, in the interval between Jackson's right and Longstreet's left, that our artillery was placed. Eight batteries were planted on a commanding elevation, and were distinguished early in the battle by their brilliant execution.

The enemy's line of battle conformed itself to ours, and took, therefore a crescent form, of which the centre or more advanced portion was at Groveton, whence the wings declined obliquely to the right and left. Their batteries were in the rear of their infantry, and occupied the hills which they had held in the fight of July, 1861, but pointed differently.

Battle was joined between the artillery about 12 o'clock; and the terrible execution of ours was evidenced by the mangled corpses of the enemy which our subsequent advance disclosed. A number of them lay in the road at Groveton, and on the hills around. Not long after, Jackson's wing became engaged, and about four o'clock, p. m., the battle was raging along the whole line.

The bearing of our troops, as they pressed forward to the battle, is described as magnificent. Jackson's left advancing more rapidly than his right, swept around by the Pittsylvania House, and pressed the enemy back towards the turnpike; while Longstreet, making an analogeous move on his wing, crowded back those in front of him towards the Henry hills.

Hood's Brigade formed Longstreets left, and of course, charged next the turnpike. In its track it met Sickles' Excelsior Brigade, and almost annihilated it. The ground was piled with the slain. Pickett's Brigade was on the right of Hood's, next came Jenkins' Brigade, and next was Kemper's, which charged near the Conrad House. Evans' and Anderson's were the reserve, and subsequently came into action.

Thus moving, our army drove the enemy on both wings, pressing them across the Henry and Robinson ridge and through the pines and copses beyond, and across Bull Run. Long after nightfall our artillery was still thundering at the retreating enemy. It is a remarkable coincidence that one of the numerous batteries captured by our army, was taken on the precise spot where Ricketts battery became ours on July 21st, 1861. The guns, as before remarked, pointed, however, in different directions on the two occasions.

The ride over the battle field on Sunday revealed a scene of carnage of which this war had furnished before no equal example. The heaps of the enemy were thickest where they assailed Jackson's line at the railroad excavations. They here almost paved the ground. Another scene of great carnage was in the road which runs across the turnpike near the Henry house. The enemy had made a stand there in the gully-worn track, and in a space of less than two hundred yards, nearly a thousand had met their deaths. In the piece of woods near and west of this road, our own loss was heavier than anywhere else, the enemy making good fight from their natural entrenchments.

But while these were the spots where death held its fiercest carnival, the whole field of combat was strewn with victims. Our informant states that several times his company paused to count the number of corpses of the enemy in sight, and after counting in every instance over three hundred, they ceased from inability to distinguish among those lying furthest off. He declares that he speaks in great moderation when he expresses the opinion that he saw not less than five thousand slain Yankees, and judges an additional thousand as a small estimate for those he did not see. One of the enemy lay stretched across the grave of Mrs. Henry, the victim of the last year's fight. The wounded appeared on every hand imploring assistance. He thinks twenty thousand a moderate estimate of the killed and wounded of the enemy.

It will be exceedingly gratifying to learn that after a careful observation, the same gentleman is perfectly convinced that our slain cannot exceed six hundred, and he believes will be a hundred less. Our wounded, too, had all been cared for; and the burial of our dead commenced on Monday.

THE YANKEE RETREAT FROM MANASSAS.

The retreat of the enemy is described in its first stages as a wild, frenzied rout; the great mass of the enemy moving at a full run, scattered over the field and trampling upon the dead and living in the mad agony of their flight. The whole army was converted into a mob; regiments and companies were no longer distinguishable; and the panic stricken fugitives were slaughtered at every step of their retreat—our cavalry cutting them down, or our infantry driving their bayonets into their backs.

In crossing Bull Run, many of the enemy were drowned, being literally dragged and crushed under the water, which was not more than waist deep, the crowds of frenzied men pressing and trampling upon each other in the stream. On reaching Centreville the flight of the enemy was arrested by the appearance of about thirty thousand fresh Yankee troops. The mass of fugitives was rallied, to the extent of forming it again into columns, and with this appearance of organization the retreat was continued to Washington. The scenes of the first battle of Manassas are said to have been excelled in the sublime and terrific drama enacted for the second time on these blood-stained plains.—*Rich. Ex. 9th.*

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

A gentleman from this city, who has just returned from the battle field of Manassas, informs us that the medical chiefs of our army told him that our loss in killed and wounded would not exceed 1,800 to 2,000 men. This statement, coming from those who have the best opportunities to know, may be regarded as confirming the similar accounts which have been published on other authority. It seems impossible to account for the great disparity in the losses of the opposing armies without recognizing the hand of Providence so visibly displayed as to call upon all the citizens of the Confederacy to bow the head and do reverence.

Our informant met on the field a Committee of Washingtonians, about a hundred in number, who had come out with an ambulance train of 371 vehicles, to carry off the wounded of the enemy. They had left Washington with the impression that the Confederates were in flight towards the mountains, and that the Committee's service were needed by Pope simply that the ardor of his pursuit might not be interrupted by hospital duties. They were of course much chap fallen when they learned their error. The most of this Committee expressed themselves as desirous to see the war closed; but others breathed ferocious sentiments, and said that it would be particularly inadmissible to make peace under their present disgrace.—*Rich. Exam. 9th.*

THE CROSSING INTO MARYLAND.

The Enquirer of the 9th says:—

The general advance of the army, selected from our combined forces, took place on Friday, and the "crossing of the Rubicon" was accomplished in excellent order. On the Thursday evening preceding, General Stuart advanced with his command within eight miles of Alexandria and made a feint about the enemy's lines. Pope fancying that a general attack was meditated, placed his army in preparation, and held them in line of battle during the night, sleeping on their arms. When morning came, Gen. Stuart had disappeared.

The intervening time had been occupied by our troops in pushing on to Edwards Ferry, where they crossed with little difficulty, the Potomac being verry low, and no enemy appearing to oppose their progress. The men were exultant as they dashed into the stream, and became inspired with the most sanguine expectations of the speedy disenthrallment of Maryland and downfall of the Federal Capital. Of their operations after crossing we can, of course, as yet give no account.

The Examiner, same date says:—

Though we have carried an immense army into Maryland, we have still troops enough left on the South bank of the Potomac to keep the enemy within his lines. The point at which our army will first strike in Maryland, is of course as yet a matter of conjecture.—Popular opinion has decided that it will be the Relay House. The advantage to us and the injury to the enemy of our possession of this point, are obvious and almost incalculable.—Here is the grand junction of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Baltimore and Washington railroads, the highways upon which the armies of Lincoln mainly depend for supplies and reinforcements. By these roads are being hurried forward the myriads called unwillingly into the Northern service by the draft. In the event of our accupation of the point, their only chance of reaching Washington would be by the single track railway from Annapolis, or by the slow and circuitous route of the Potomac river. The Yankees newspapers hint that General Wool, with seventy thousand men, is at the Relay House.

FROM EUROPE.—Liverpool dates to the 31st August have been received. The English Journals continued to discuss the crisis in America.

Garibaldi has been defeated and captured, and the struggle in Italy was considered to have terminated.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1862.

☞See new advertisements of last week and this week.

Confederate Money.

THE 20's, 50's AND 100's.—It will be remembered, notice was given that all genuine Confederate notes of the above denominations, of the imprint of Hoyer & Ludwig, and dated September 2d, 1861, had been called in, and would be redeemed with other money or certificates of deposit. The object of withdrawing these notes from circulation, was to rid the country of spurious bills resembling those issues.

Therefore, a large amount of said 20's, 50's and 100's, was sent to Richmond from this place to be exchanged; but the only denomination offered in exchange was $100 bills, which were deemed too inconvenient, and the offer was declined and the greater portion of the money brought back. Of the large amount of said issues sent from this county to Richmond, we learn, not a single bill was pronounced spurious, and of course the genuine Hoyer & Ludwig 20's, 50's and 100's are as good as any other Confederate money, and again pass currently.

We have not yet seen a counterfeit of the above denominations, and presume they are mostly confined to the States farther South, principally Georgia. In this issue will be found another article showing how to detect the spurious bills. Keep a sharp look out!

While upon the subject of counterfeits, we notice the "Standard" calls atention to counterfeit State Treasury notes, and especially shinplasters, and remarks:

"We have observed $2 and $1 issues circulated without a signature, and in some cases counterfeited. The most common case of counterfeiting, however, is in the alteration of the 5 cent bills to 50 cents. They may always be detected by holding the 50 cent bills to the light, when the alteration will be seen at once."

The "Observer" notices a $5 Confederate note, brought to Fayetteville by a released prisoner, who was confined in Washington, where, he says, a hatful can be bought for sixpence.

The Observer says:

"The counterfeit is all engraved, including the signatures and even the numbering. On the left-hand lower corner, the word "or" is omitted after the words "fundable in eight per cent. stock." The engraver's names, "Leggett, Keatinge & Ball, Richmond, Va." running down the inner side of the left band border, are very distinct in the counterfeit, and hardly visible in the genuine. The shading of the principal lines is much lighter in the counterfeit, the paper is inferior, and the engraving coarser, being a wood cut instead of lithograph.

Gov. Vance's Inaugural.

It is with great pleasure that we refer to the spirit of the N. Carolina press in regard to Gov. Vance's Inaugural address. It seems to have met with general approval, as a whole, although some of the Johnston papers, as the State Journal has it, "have candor enough to dissent mildly from some of the sentiments which it seems to express or imply, but as a *war* document, they are delighted with it."

Our neighbor of the Sentinel thinks Gov. Vance "bids fair for once at least to be the right man in the right place." For once, we not only agree with the Sentinel, but go farther and declare that we have full confidence in Gov. Vance, and firmly believe him to be the right man in the right place.

We are confirmed in our faith of the policy Gov. Vance will pursue, as shadowed forth in his Inaugural, by a circumstance which occurred in Raleigh a few days since.

The Standard says:

"WELL DONE!—We learn, that a day or two since, some Confederate officers brought before Gov. Vance a couple of citizens of Alamance, who had been arrested by them without civil process. The Governor asked them for their authority for making the arrest and holding the citizens referred to as prisoners. They had none of a civil nature. He then told them that neither he nor they had any right to make such arrests, except in pursuance of the action of the civil magistrates; and he ordered the prisoners to be released. He declared it to be his purpose to uphold the law against the encroachments of military power, and to protect every citizen, as far as he could, in his Constitutional rights; and then, turning to the released citizens themselves, he admonished them sharply of the importance of so acting as to avoid just suspicion, and told them that all who violated the law, or disturbed the peace or committed acts calculated or intended to injure the common cause, would certainly be punished. But *the law* must have its course, and the military power must be kept within its appropriate sphere.

We give this as we heard it from gentlemen who happened to be present. Such a course on the part of Gov. Vance will increase his hold on the confidence of the people. His face is inflexibly set, not only against unauthorized assumptions of power by the military, but against everything designed or intended to cripple the Southern cause."

FIRE.—We learn that some base incendiary set the [illegible] stacks, near the barn of Joseph Crews, Sen., on fire, a few nights since, and it was only by timely warning and great exertions that the barn was saved.

There is also considerable thieving carried on in this neighborhood, which we notice, that everybody may take warning and be on their guard, and secure their property from midnight depredations.

DEATHS IN A FAMILY.—In this county, recently, four deaths, from dyptheria, occurred at the residence of Ransom and Elizabeth Idol. August the 25th, Laura L. Idol, aged 8 years and 9 months; on the 28th, Mary Jane Idol, aged 5 years and 11 months; on the 29th, Milton Leroy Idol, aged 8 years; and on the 30th, Thos. H. Payne, aged 17 years.

POPE AND MCDOWELL.—The Yankee Government has lost confidence in Gen. Pope and assigned him his position in the North-western Department, headquarters located at St. Pauls; and McDowell has been summarily dismissed. Before leaving however, Pope preferred charges of cowardice, disobediance, &c., against five or six of his brother generals.

GOV. VANCE.—As much as we rejoice to see the apparent unanimity of the North Carolina press, in praise of Gov. Vance's Inaugural Address, (with slight qualifications) we are very much grieved to perceive that the conduct of the Johnston presses towards Col. Vance, during the gubernatorial campaign, has had a tendency to give aid and comfort to the enemy, by declaring or insinuating that the election of Col. Vance, Governor of North Carolina, would be hailed by the North as a Union or Lincoln triumph.

See what the Standard says:

"*Just as we Predicted.*—The Yankee Newbern Progress, Philadelphia Inquirer and other Northern papers claim the election of Gov. Vance as a Union or Lincoln triumph, and they quote from the State Journal, Raleigh Register, Winston Sentinel, Iredell Express and such like papers to prove it. This is what we told these journals would be the effect of their course towards Gov. Vance and his supporters during the canvass. No word ever dropped from the Standard or other conservative papers of the State, or from the lips of Gov. Vance or any of his friends, to justify such a charge; it was denied over and over again, and yet those unscrupulous partizan journals continued to repeat it. Let the people mark such papers and put the seal of condemnation upon them. They have slandered and villified two-thirds of the people and army of North Carolina, and held them up as traitors to the South, when they knew better; and now they hypocritically endorse Gov. Vance's Inaugural and claim that his views are identical with theirs."

There are persons whom we know to have been bitter opponents of Col. Vance before the election, who *now* give him all the praise!—If asked for an explanation of their conduct, they say they did not trust Col. Vance *then*, but *now* Gov. Vance is all right! This seems to us to be a very shallow device. Did not Col. Vance give practical demonstration of his patriotism on the battle field, or is his Inaugural Address more to be relied upon—more patriotic—than his sacrifice of ease and comfort on the altar of patriotism, for the toils and privations of camp life and the perils of the battle field? Gov. Vance was one of the first to shoulder the musket, as a private in ranks, immediately after Lincoln's proclamation, in defence of the South, yet his services were not properly appreciated as a Southern man, by certain politicians, until the people spoke in thunder-tones at the ballot-box, to the tune of some 34,000 majority over his competitor. Thereby hangs a tale!

☞ Judge Kerr, at the late term of Yadkin Superior Court, appointed N. L. Williams, Jr., Clerk and Master for that County, in place of Miles M. Cowles, who was killed in battle.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Gov. Vance has appointed H. Battle, Jr., of Wadesboro', his Private Secretary. Mr. Battle served in the army until his health failed.

CONGRESS.—The Conscript Bill is still being discussed.

In the House the bill to increase the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates in the army, was passed, yeas 76, nays 6.

☞ Thanksgiving, according to the proclamation of President Davis, was observed in this place by divine worship in the morning, at 10 o'clock.

A FIGHT IN NASHVILLE.—It is stated that Gen. Buell and Andy Johnson quareled and came to blows, growing out of a difference of opinion as to the policy of the Federals evacuating Nashville. Buell contended that the evacuation was a "military necessity," and Johnson replied that the place must not be evacuated, and if it was, he should certainly blow up the capitol building, before he left the city. Buell then threatened to have Johnston shot if he destroyed the capitol. Johnson then called Buell a d—d scoundrel, and the latter knocked the former down and gave him a sound beating.

EVACUATION OF SUFFOLK.—We learn that the Yankee forces have retired from Suffolk, and that Gen. Pettigrew, with his brigade, left Petersburg on Sunday for the former place.—This gives room for hope that the Albemarle region will soon be rid of the enemy. It is pretty well ascertained that all the gunboats have already left Chowan river.—*Standard.*

LATEST NEWS.

☞ It is reported that Gen. Price's advance guard, under Gen. Armstrong surprised the Yankees, who were 6,000 strong, at Iuka, Miss., and captured 200 prisoners. Next day Gen. Price came up, and the enemy fled, leaving in our hands $100,000 worth of stores, prinipally flour and salt.

☞ Late Northern accounts state that our camp at Frederick is broken up, and the army marched to Hagerstown, and from thence will proseed to Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

Official dispatches have been received at Richmond, as late as Sept. 15, stating that Gen Loring had defeated the enemy in the Kanawha Valley, Virginia, and that Gen. Jenkins had made a successful raid into Ohio.

Gen. McCown has made application for a large number of arms for the Kentuckians who are joining the Confederate army in heavy force.

Nothing later has been received from Maryland. Northern papers of the 11th inst represent that McClellan's army had marched beyond Rockville, in quest of the rebels, and a Battle was expected to take place in a few days, between that place and Frederick.

From Chattanooga.—CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 15.—Intelligence received by the Rebel, says that Buell has returned in force to Nashville. He has stolen between ten and twelve thousand negroes, for the purpose of working them on the fortifications around Nashville.

The negroes are in a starving condition and many of them have escaped to their owners.

Large meetings have been held by Tennesseans, in middle Tennessee. The country is aroused, and the people are resolved never to allow the enemy again to control their State.

From Virginia.—RICHMOND, Sept. 15.—The Legislature of Virginia assembled to-day in Extra Session. Gov. Letcher's Message urges prompt action to increase the supply of salt for the people of the State.

He advocates an aggressive war against the enemy and that amnesty be granted to loyal citizens in those portions of the State overrun by the enemy, who have taken oaths binding them to abstain from active participation in the war.

He expresses a confident opinion that the Usurped Government under Pierpont will soon be overthrown.

He denounces Extortion and Extortioners and concludes with congratulations at the bright and glorious prospect before the country.

RICHMOND, Sept. 15.—No news of a reliable character has been received from our army in Maryland for several days past.

The New York Herald of the 11th instant contains nothing later from the seat of war. It mentions a report that Seward will resign and accept a Foreign mission.

FROM KENTUCKY.—The Kentucky Legislature is in session at Louisville. It has passed Resolutions calling out 50,000 men for 30 days.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 15th.—The Charleston Courier, of this morning, has a special despatch dated Knoxville, 14th, which says that a courier, who left Lexington on the 6th, reports that General Kirby Smith was moving forward with his army, and that the people were rising *en masse* to join him. Three thousand were recruited in twenty-four hours. Ten Kentucky regiments are being raised under General A. Buford.

Gen. Smith made his triumphant entry into Lexington on the 1st amidst extensive and satisfactory popular demonstrations of gratification.

Morgan arrived on the 4th, and was also gladly welcomed.

Col. Scott's Louisiana cavalry took possession of Frankfort on the 3d, when the Confederate flag floated over the dome of the capitol. His troops were received with a great ovation. The enemy evacuated the place on the 2d. Col. Scott pursued them, and captured several prisoners and three hundred mules.

The Lexington Statesman, of the 6th, contains a stirring address from Gens. Smith and Buford.

Gen. Humphrey Marshall was expected to reach Paris on the night of the 6th, and would encamp on his own farm.

Late War News.

During the week rumors have been circulated, and despatches received, that our army had penetrated into Maryland and Pennsylvania, in large force, and had even reached the Relay House, within nine miles of Baltimore. Reliable news is difficult to obtain, and for this reason, we give only a summary of the news from our army in Virginia.

The account, which we beleive most reliable, is that nine divisions of our army had crossed the Potomac, and taken possession of Frederick City; and that Gen. Jackson's column may have advanced as far as Hanover, York County, Pa., about 35 miles from Harrisburg. It is also stated that on the 8th, Gen. D. H. Hill's division occupied Hagerstown, Maryland. Bacon was to be had plentifully at 10 cents per pound. Gen. Lee had notified the Government not to send him any more supplies. Col. Bradley T Johnson had been appointed Provost Marshall of Frederick. Ex Gov. Lowe, of Maryland, had been appointed Provisional Governor by President Davis.

Great excitement is said to prevail throughout Maryland, Pennsylvania, and the entire North.

On the 10th, most of Gen. Lee's forces were around Frederick, and our soldiers had been able to purchase shoes &c, at low rates.

Northern accounts state that our forces had not entered York, Pa., up to the 9th, but were at Emetsburg, Md.

It was rumored in Richmond that Federal cavalry were advancing upon Warrenton, Va., in the rear of our army.

In Western Virginia our forces were driving the enemy from the Kanawha. Gen. Loring was being largely reinforced in that section.

FROM THE WEST.—Gen. Bragg is said to have crossed the Cumberland river at Carthage, Tenn. The rumor that he was defeated in an engagement with Buell, and lost a great many men in killed, wounded and prisoners, is without foundation. The rumor of the evacuation of Nashville, is also without foundation, although the Yankees expect an attack and are fortifying the city.

YELLOW FEVER IN WILMINGTON.—We regret to learn that yellow fever has made its appearance at Wilmington, in a very malignant form. It is supposed to have been brought there by the crew of the Kate, or some other vessel which has recently run the blockade. About 30 or 40 cases are said to have occurred, and a number of deaths. The most active exertions have been made to cleanse the town and prevent its spreading. Numbers of persons are fleeing from the place.—*Standard.*

Casualties in the 21st Regiment.

From the Winston Sentinel Extra of Sept. 15.

We are indebted to Lt. S C James, acting Adjutant of the 21st Regt. N. C. Troops, for the following list of casualties in this Regiment during the late battles in Northern Virginia:

Killed and Wounded on the 22d August.

Co. A,	Sergt Isaam Harris	killed.
" C,	Private J T Lundy	wounded.
	" J W Cummings	"
Co D,	" W H Thomas	"
Co F,	" W Fulk	killed.
	" H Shackelford	wounded.
	" A McCanlass	"
	" E Edwards	"
Co H,	Capt Andrew Shore	"
	Corp W D Richardson	"
	Private Martin King	"
	" A McKinney	"
Co I,	" S H Roark	killed
	" E E Kingsbury	wounded
	" J O Vaughn	"
Co B	Capt R E Wilson	"
	Private M Whitaker	"
	" J Shugars	"

On the 26th of August.

Co I,	Capt H L Patterson	wounded

On the 28th of August.

Lieut Col Saunders Fulton killed.
Major B Y Graves slightly wounded.

Co A,	Corp J F Carrick	wounded
	Private J D McIver	"
	" Frank Scott	"
	" Wm Fry	"
	" A Hedgecock	mortally
	" J D Blackburn	killed
Co B,	Private W H Williamson	"
	" A D Shores	"
	Sergt — Whitaker	wounded
	Private H R Wood	"
	" John Brown	mort'y "
	" Wm Hall	"
	" A H Whitlock	"
	" Thos Faulkner	"
Co C,	Lieut F Snow	"
	Private W H Calloway	"
	" Alfred Galyen	"
Co D,	Lieut D P Jackson	killed
	Sergt B B Copeland	"
	Private A Z Butner	"
	" H W Clemmons	"
	Lieut J W Miller	wounded
	Sergt A Alspaugh	"
	Private J N S Daub	"
	" E Linville	"
	" M Sprinkle	"
	" L F Hine	"
Co E,	Lieut W L Owen	killed
	Private John Hendrix	"
	" L D Wright	"
	Sergt Wm Shepperd	wounded
	Private J C Jarvis	"
	" G Newsom	"
	" S Waugh	"
	" Wm Hauser	"
Co F,	Lieut W B Schaub	killed
	Corp J C Hartman	"
	Private Alex Faucett	"
	" A S Boyles	"
	Lieut S M Jessup	wounded
	Sergt J W Williams	"
	Sergt H B Hauser	"
	" Moses Lawson	"
	Corp Wm Bennett	"
	" W H Collins	"
	Private E W Rierson	killed
Co G,	Private Jno Blackburn	"
	" Alex Moore	wounded
	" Wesley Ligon	"
	Lieut V W Haislip	"
	" M V Tattle	"
Co H,	Lieut W R Martin	"
	Sergt J W McGlowhom	"
	Private John F Reynolds	"
	" Jesse Bullin	"
	Sergt R W Brinkly	"
	Private R F Critchfield,	"
	" Wm Holyfield	"
Co I,	Corp Sanford Hill	killed
	" W D Baldwin	wounded
	Private John Rottenbury	"
	" Giles Whitaker	"
Co K,	Corp J A Shultz,	killed
	Private W A Petree	"
	Sergt H B Newsom	wounded
	Corp W M Lancaster	"
	Private W C Dwiggins	"
	" C Reich	"
	" Wm Lewis	"
	" J G Gordy	"

On Sept. 1st, 1862, near Fairfax C. H.

Major B Y Graves, wounded severely.
Capt P D Headly, wounded slightly.
Capt J F Beall, wounded slightly.
Lieut. G T Clayton, wounded severely.
Total, 20 killed, 74 wounded.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.

We learn (says the Wilmington Journal of the 18th instant,) that last evening, about 7½ o'clock, a most painful accident occurred on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, a short distance this side of the North East Bridge, resulting in severe, if not fatal injuries to Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, President of the road, whose left thigh was broken—his right leg shattered below the knee, and his right foot almost crushed off, besides other injuries. The right leg has since been amputated just below the knee.

It would seem that Mr. Ashe, who lives some nineteen miles from town on the line of the railroad, started home yesterday evening on a hand car intending to get to the turn out at North East and wait there until the down mail train passed, before proceeding farther.—He was confident, that he could easily reach that point some time before the mail train would be due there. For some reason the hand car did not get there in time. When within about a quarter of a mile of the turn-out the train met and struck it, picking it up on the cowcatcher. The others who were with Mr. Ashe on the hand car had got off and escaped. He alone was hurt as already described. When discovered he could not for some time be recognized. He was brought into town and received all the attention that friendship and medical skill could suggest. From the terrible nature of the injuries, it is evident that the case must be critical in the extreme.

Unfortunately there was no light either on the hand car or the engine. It appears that the regular engine purchased from the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, which was being brought down in the rear of the train, had to be put in front to haul the train to town. The engine had no light.

At the latest accounts M. Ashe was somewhat easier, though of course his case depends the turn which things may take and this cannot yet be ascertained.

Since the above, we learn Maj. Ashe has died of the wounds received.

THE FIGHT AT WASHINGTON.

The Wilmington Journal of the 10th has been furnished with the following statement:

The great object of the expedition, to-wit: the capture of the large number of [illegible] who had gone there from the surrounding counties, was a failure, because the enemy, getting wind of the movement, had sent them down the river two miles, to Rodman's farm, in flats and boats, and there protected them with a gunboat. But one of the officers was captured, the rest making the best of their way to places of concealment. Of the privates taken, a number of them were dragged out of houses, from behind doors, and out of closets.

Our forces entered the town in three directions, whipped the enemy at every point where they made their appearance, kept possession of the town for some three or four hours, and retired when there seemed to be nothing more to accomplish, and at their leasure—the enemy no longer making their appearance. It is true that the gunboat Louisiana plied up and down the river, firing occasionally up the cross streets, and to have held further possession of the place would probably have endangered the lives of hundreds of women and children. It is not true that our forces were driven from the place.

The enemy's gunboat Picket took fire early in the action, exploded her magazine, killing 20 of her men, and burned to the waters edge. It is not known how she was set on fire.

A merchant of intelligence, who left Washington on Monday succeeding the fight, says, the enemy's acknowledged loss is 160. This does not include the prisoners captured by us. Quite a number of houses in the western end of the town were shattered by the enemy's shell, and some were riddled by shot from our battery. No woman was killed, and but one, a Mrs. Redding, was slightly wounded.

Our infantry entered the town at the west through the field of James R. Grist, and first encountered the enemy at the back of his barn. They (the enemy) were driven from there, and our forces charged up Main street and Second street, meeting at the Academy on Bridge street, where the battery of four guns were captured. Most of the fighting took place on Bridge street, between the Academy and the foot of the bridge, where the enemy had planted a battery. They were driven from it three or four times.

Tucker's and Booth's cavalry behaved nobly. Booth was wounded badly (it is hoped not mortally) early in the action. Tucker charged down Back street, routing the enemy's cavalry at the African church, killing eight pickets at the foot of the Williamston road and then taking the circuit of the town charged up the entire length of Main street, doing much damage to the enemy. A Lieutenant was killed by this force in front of the Lafayette Hotel. Adam's battery entered town about midway from the back street, and did some firing, but was not in the hottest of the engagement.—They also traversed a considerable portion of the town.

Most of the forces fought bravely, and have shed lustre on our arms.

Capt. Stephen D. Pool had command of all the forces in the fight, Gen. Martin remaining at Cherry's Runbridge three miles from town.

Our loss is 17 killed and 38 wounded. The loss on both sides shows that there was hard fighting. Our men were shot mostly from the houses.

AN INTERESTING JOURNEY.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Southern Confederacy, of Augusta 16th, gives an interesting account of a recent trip to New York and back, by Dr. F H. Orme, who left Atlanta on the 10th of July last, for the purpose of bringing a couple of ladies to the South. The Doctor, with his lady companions, had succeeded, after many hair-breadth escapes, in passing through Louisville and Gallatin, on his way to Atlanta. The Confederacy thus gives the conclusion of his narrative, which we copy, as possessing all the interest of romance, and as connected with the movements of the gallant John H. Morgan. The editor says:

The exact route he (Dr. Orme) travelled we will not indicate. He passed over the most rugged and sparsely populated country in Tennessee. Often the ladies were compelled to walk up steep mountains—the horses being able only to pull the wagon and the trunks.—Often neither they nor the horses could get anything to eat. One of the horses had nothing to eat for 24 hours. This was owing to the sparse population, and also to the cavalry scouts of both sides having exhausted the country of everything that a horse could eat.

Stopping at a hotel in a village one night, this side of the section frequented by the Yankees, and considering themselves safe, they were aroused and somewhat alarmed at a late hour of the night by an officer with a squad of men riding up and rapidly asking a number of hard questions. The Doctor looked out and saw the officer finely mounted, having on a full blue Yankee uniform. The lady of the house was in great distress when the Doctor and the ladies arrived in the evening, saying a gang of rebel marauders, but a few hours before, had arrested and carried away her husband, (a Union man,) and she was afraid they had hung him. She was now in greater trepidation. The officer demanded if any one was stopping at the house; and was informed that a strange gentleman with two ladies was there. The officer demanded to see the gentleman at once.

Several citizens of the village had collected at the hotel to try to find out who the strange gentleman and ladies were, and where they were going to, but had not directly approached the Doctor on the subject. When he came out, in compliance with the officer's demands, they at once gathered around to hear his story and learn what they so much desired. The officer, however, called the Doctor to accompany him aside alone, directing the crowd to remain where they were. The officer then asked the Doctor who he was, who the ladies were, where they were going &c. He replied frankly, telling him all—that he was from Atlanta, giving his real name, and concealing nothing of his identity or objects. As soon as the officer was satisfied of the truth of his statements, he extended his hand, grasping the Doctor's most cordially, saying, "My name is Morgan. I am happy to meet you. You are the very man above all others whom I could have wished to find." He then made particular inquiry as to the strength of the Federals at Gallatin and the vicinity; informed the Doctor he was going there to destroy the Louisville & Nashville R. R. burn up the trestle work, blow up the tunnel if possible, and do whatever he might find necessary or proper in his line. Morgan told him that he would be at Gallatin on Saturday or Sunday, the 9th or 10th of this month. Before reaching London, on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, he heard that Gallatin was taken by the rebels on Sunday, and felt sure it was done by Morgan. The Doctor says Morgan had only 800 men with him, and that Col. Boone with a regiment was at Gallatin; but he gave it to Morgan as his opinion that Boone's men were so much dissatisfied at the Abolition features the war has lately assumed, and on that account so much demoralized, that his force would be easily overcome by them. Morgan coincided in this view, and said he was *bound to accomplish the work.* We have no doubt he did it effectually on Sunday the 10th inst.

The Doctor learned that it was Morgan's men who had arrested the Union hotel keeper and inquired what he was arrested for, and what could be done with him. Morgan told him the scamp was arrested, only to prevent his running off and giving the Federals information of his passing through; that as soon as they had taken him to a point where he could give no information to the enemy in time to do any mischief, he would be released.

P. S.—Since the foregoing was written the telegraph confirms the taking of Gallatin by Morgan.

HON. MR. SAUNDERS ESCAPED—THE PURPORT OF HIS DISPATCHES.

Few men are better known at the North than Mr. Saunders, and yet, by the simplest of disguises, he escaped recognition. Some years ago he was much concerned in Lake Superior mining; and he passed through the Federal States as a miner, with a strong Cornish brogue, carrying his tools in his hand. At Niagara, however, he was stopped, no one being allowed to cross the river without a pass. In conversation with the sentry, he expressed in the broadest dialect his utter unbelief in the possibility of any much less a carriage traversing in safety such a frail structure. The sentry, equally resolute, in affirming the contrary doctrine, finally proposed a practical trial, and with much feigned trepidation Mr. Saunders consented to walk a little way across; having once started, he did not consider it necessary to return, but made for the Clifton House, where he had to make himself known before the proprietor of that aristocratic hotel could be induced to receive a guest of his appearance.

We are authorized to state that Mr. Saunders is the bearer of the draft of a commercial treaty, which the Confederate envoys will propose to the chief European powers, irrespective of recognition or intervention. Recognition without intervention is considered by President Davis as practically valueless to the Confederacy, and intervention itself is not regarded as a necessity in the present position of affairs. He believes that no solid and durable peace can be obtained except by the concurrence of the United States; and that this concurrence can be won by an appeal to its material interests, and the resulting pressure by the Northern people upon their government. In this view the Confederate envoys will propose to the European powers a treaty of commerce, to take effect on the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States by the United States, or the opening of the ports by other means; guaranteeing absolute free trade, with participation in the coasting trade and internal navigation to the powers accepting it, on certain conditions; and the same advantage will be proffered to the United States, leaving the latter to choose between a prolongation of the war, with its doubtful issue, and the immediate restoration of the benefits of reciprocal trade.

Canada paper.

The Mr. Sanders above referred to, is Mr. George N. Sanders, who goes to Europe, as the Canada paper states, on business for our Government.

FROM THE NORTH.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Washington city was last night in a state of great excitement, and not without most substantial cause.

The facts are, that the army of Virginia has been out-generaled, out-flanked, and so disheartened by the daily and hourly evidences of superior generalship on the part of the rebels, that it is now on its way to Alexandria, mourning the loss of many gallant officers and men, who have lost their lives, or are suffering from wounds and exhaustion, many of them in the hands of the rebels. By the time this letter reaches you the whole command of Gen. Pope will have fallen back upon the entrenchments and works for the defence of Washington, under the command of Gen. McClellan.

At four o'clock yesterday morning, a train of 100 wagons, with commissary stores, was intercepted by the enemy, between Fairfax Station and Centreville, and driven off towards Manassas, before the party could be intercepted. They secured the whole train. So soon as this raid in the rear of our army was known, the necessity of looking to the rear again became apparent, and at noon the whole army of Virginia had abandoned Centreville, and was massed this side of Fairfax C. H. Last evening they again took up their line of march, and at five o'clock the advance was in sight of Munson's Hill. The enemy's cavalry followed them in the distance, but made no attack.

The return of the army to Washington is a great mortification in military circles, and it will, doubtless, be one of equal mortification to the whole country. After fifteen months of toil and bloodshed, we have now returned to the starting point, and the whole work has to be commenced over again. The Confederates may now again reiterate their assertion with some show of plausibility, that *the South cannot be conquered.*

From the Intelligencer.

The entire army of Gen. Pope, which commenced falling back from Centreville early on Monday morning, reached the new position assigned it, in front of the fortifications on the south bank of the Potomac, in the course of Tuesday night. No fighting of consequence has occurred since Saturday, with the exception of the conflict of Monday evening, in which we lost, besides other brave men, two of our bravest and ablest generals—Kearney and Stevens.

Before the troops reached this immediate vicinity Maj. Gen. McClellan had issued an order assuming the chief command of the consolidated army, (Gens. McClellan's, Pope's and Burnside's,) thus concentrated for the defence of the capital.

The Confederate forces immediately in front are supposed to be massed most heavily around Vienna, about 12 miles from here.

TO MAKE HARD TALLOW CANDLES.

Wm. Summer, of Pomaria, S. C., furnishes the following to the Charleston Courier:

To one pound of tallow take five or six leaves of the prickly pear, (cactus opunta) split them and boil in the tallow without water, for half an hour or more; strain and mould the candles. The wicks should have been previously dipped in spirits of turpentine and dried. If the tallow at first is boiled in water, and the water changed four or five times, it will be bleached and rendered free from impurities.—Then prepare, by frying with prickly pears, to harden it.

In this way we have made tallow candles nearly equal to the best adamantine.

From the Raleigh Standard.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We give below the list of Senators and Commoners elect to the next General Assembly as far as we have learned them. If any of our friends discover an error, they will oblige us by informing us.

SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquimans—Wm. H. Bagley.
Camden and Currituck—D McD Lindsay.
Gates and Chowan—Mills L Eure.
Hyde and Tyrrell—Charles McCleese.
Northampton—Dr W S Copeland.
Hertford—J B Slaughter.
Bertie—Capt Thos M Garrett.
Martin and Washington—J G Carraway.
Halifax—Mason L Wiggins.
Edgecombe and Wilson—Jesse H Powell.
Pitt—Dr E J Blount.
Beaufort—E J Warren.
Craven—William B Wadsworth.
Carteret and Jones—Dr M F Arendell.
Greene and Lenoir—Edward Patrick.
New-Hanover—Eli W Hall.
Duplin—Dr James G Dickson.
Onslow—J A Murrill.
Bladen, Brunswick, &c.—Capt J W Ellis.
Cumberland and Harnett—William B Wright.
Sampson—Thomas I Faison.
Wayne—Wm K Lane.
Johnston—C B Sanders.
Wake—J P H Russ.
Nash—Capt A J Taylor.
Franklin—Washington Harris.
Warren—Dr T J Pitchford.
Granville—R W Lassiter.
Person—James Holeman.
Orange—Hon. William A Graham.
Alamance and Randolph—Giles Mebane.
Chatham—William P Taylor.
Moore and Montgomery—Calvin W. Wooley.
Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leitch.
Anson and Union—William C Smith.
Guilford—Peter Adams.
Caswell—Hon Bedford Brown.
Rockingham—Gen F L Simpson.
Mecklenburg—John A Young.
Cabarrus and Stanly—J W Smith.
Rowan and Davie—Dr J G Ramsay.
Davidson—H Adams.
Stokes and Forsyth—Col Jas E Matthews.
Ashe, Surry, &c—Isaac Jarratt.
Iredell, Wilkes, &c—L Q Sharpe.
Burke, McDowell, &c.—S J Neal.
Lincoln, Gaston, &c.—James H. White.
Rutherford, Polk, &c.—M O Dickerson.
Buncombe, Henderson, &c—William M Shipp.
Haywood, Macon, &c.—C D Smith.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—R Y McAden, Dr E F Watson.
Alexander—Dr J M Carson.
Anson—Purdie Richardson, R. H Burns.
Ashe—J M Gentry.
Bladen—J W Russ.
Beaufort—Hon R S Donnell, Capt W T Marsh.
Bertie—Dr P T Henry, James Bond.
Brunswick—Daniel L Russell.
Buncombe—John Burgin.
Burke—John Parks.
Cabarrus—W S Harris.
Caldwell—M N Barnhardt.
Camden—John Forbes.
Carteret—No election held, on account of the presence of the enemy.
Caswell—S S Harrison, William Long.
Catawba—Geo S Hooper.
Chatham—T B Harris, Lieut W J Headen, M Q Waddell.
Cherokee—J H Bryson.
Chowan—Lemuel C Benbury.
Cleveland—David Beam, J R Logan.
Columbus—W M Baldwin.
Craven—J B G Barrow, Ben'j M Cook.
Cumberland and Harnett—Hon J G Shepherd, Dr John McCormick, Neill McKay.
Currituck—B M Baxter.
Davidson—Dr R L Beall, Henry Walser.
Davie—Henry B Howard.
Duplin—J C Stanford, L W Hodges.
Edgecombe—David Cobb, Robert Bynum.
Forsyth—John P Nissen, Dr E Kerner.
Franklin—A W Pearce, Jr.
Gaston—A W Davenport.
Granville—Hon R B Gilliam, Jas S Amis, Capt Eugene Grissom.
Greene—Capt H H Best.
Guilford—M S Sherwood, R W Glenn, W R Smith.
Gates—W H Manning.
Halifax—Dr Henry Joyner, A H Davis.
Haywood—Dr S L Love.
Hertford—J B Vann.
Henderson—Alex Henry.
Hyde—E L Mann.
Iredell—T A Allison, John Young.
Jackson—J Keener.
Johnston—Seth G Woodall, W H Avera.
Jones—Anthony E Rhodes.
Lenoir—W W Dunn.
Lincoln—A Costner.
Macon—Dr J M Lyle.
Madison—Dr Wallen.
Martin—James Robinson.
McDowell—Lt W F Craig.
Mecklenburg—Jno L Brown, E C Grier.
Montgomery—E G L Barringer.
Moore—Alexander Kelly.
Nash—Henry G Williams.
New-Hanover—S J Person, J R Hawes.
Northampton—W W Peebles, Capt H Stansill.
Onslow—J H Foy.
Orange—John Berry, W. N Patterson.
Pasquotank—Geo W E Mann.
Perquimans—Dr Jos W Riddick.
Person—Lt M D C Bumpass.
Pitt—C Perkins, B G Albritton.
Randolph—Jonathan Worth, M S Robbins.
Richmond—Lt Sanders M Ingram.
Robeson—Murdock McRae, D McNeill.
Rockingham—W I Gilliam, James Reynolds.
Rowan—F E Shober, N N Fleming.
Rutherford—A R Bryan, J B Carpenter.
Sampson—William Kirby, Thos H Holmes.
Stanly—Lafayette Greene.
Stokes—William Flynt.
Surry—Dr Joseph Hollingsworth.
Tyrrell—(Same as in Carteret.)
Union—C Q Lemmonds.
Wake—H W Miller, Wm Laws, G H Alford.
Warren—Thos I Judkins, Leonard Henderson.
Washington—(Same as in Carteret.)
Watauga—Wm. Horton.
Wayne—B F Rives, M K Crawford.
Wilkes—E M Welborn, A H Hampton.
Yadkin—A C Cowles.
Yancey—Lt M D Young.

CURING BACON.—An old farmer, residing in the vicinity of Petersburg, gives us the following recipe for curing bacon, to publish for the benefit of all who may wish to put pork up this winter. He says he has known the value of this recipe for the last forty years, and pronounces the bacon cured by it to be equal to any he has ever seen or tasted. It keeps pure and sweet for any length of time, and entirely free of skippers. In view of the scarcity of salt, present and prospective, we recommend a trial of this recipe: To one part salt, add two parts good green hickory or oak ashes by measure. Mix and rub well around the joint and elsewhere.—*Petersburg Express.*

Official Vote for Governor of North Carolina, 1862.

	Vance.	Johnston.
Alamance	[illegible]	173
Alexander	740	115
Anson	62[illegible]	108
Alleghany	227	12
Ashe	61[illegible]	15
Beaufort	[illegible]	102
Bertie	525	105
Bladen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brunswick	316	204
Burke	888	239
Buncombe	1 822	274
Cabarrus	537	501
Caldwell	[illegible]	40
Camden	127	13
Carteret		
Chatham	1518	127
Caswell	540	[illegible]
Catawba	605	555
Cumberland	1015	364
Cherokee		
Chowan		
Clay	279	38
Cleaveland	523	575
Columbus	297	496
Craven	117	113
Currituck	31	14
Davie	736	132
Duplin	100	961
Davidson	1368	162
Edgecombe	113	508
Franklin	525	378
Forsyth	1871	244
Gaston	379	427
Gates		
Guilford	1977	74
Granville	942	445
Greene	330	144
Halifax	451	538
Harnett	414	204
Haywood		
Henderson	1208	82
Hertford	190	51
Hyde	287	15
Iredell	1544	161
Jackson	604	117
Johnston	1000	194
Jones	68	29
Lenoir	267	140
Lincoln	605	367
Macon		
Madison	619	165
Martin	282	230
McDowell	728	104
Mecklenburg	425	1335
Mitchell		
Montgomery	727	18
Moore	1060	120
Nash	817	282
New Hanover	287	1237
Northampton	885	299
Orange,	1,451	372
Onslow,	342	298
Pasquotank,	163	20
Perquimans,	85	13
Person,	559	191
Pitt,	649	229
Polk,		
Randolph,	1,357	55
Rowan,	1,845	407
Richmond,	634	97
Robeson,	931	320
Rockingham,	569	273
Rutherford,	1,147	257
Sampson,	463	704
Stanly,	943	10
Stokes,	653	82
Surry,	658	204
Transylvania,		
Tyrrell,		
Union,	556	417
Wake,	2,269	489
Wayne,	706	466
Warren,	174	464
Washington,		
Watauga,	423	62
Wilkes,	1,615	76
Wilson,	188	466
Yadkin,	1,172	58
Yancey,	714	186
	52,833	20,174
	20,174	
Vance's majority,	32,659	

The above is the official vote for Governor of this State, as made up in the Capitol on Thursday, by the Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Comptroller, in presence of the Governor. It will be seen that there are no returns from eleven Counties. Of these Mitchell, Transylvania, and Polk voted with the Counties out of which they were formed; no elections were held in Carteret, Washington, and Tyrrell, on account of the presence of the enemy; and there are no official returns from the Counties of Cherokee, Chowan, Gates, Haywood, and Macon. But we have the unofficial returns from Haywood, Macon, and Cherokee, as follows:

	Vance.	Johnston.
Cherokee,	621	171
Haywood,	299 maj.	
Macon,	670	103
Official vote as above,	52,833	20,174
	54,423	20,448
	20,448	
Vance's real majority,	33,975	

OBITUARY.

Departed, in this place, on the 7th inst., of diptheria, CHARLES C. CRIST, infant son of Jacob R. and Rosalia M. Crist. His journey here on earth was but a short one, being permitted to remain amongst us, a few months less than four years.—During this brief period of time however, he became the favorite of all who knew him, and he gave many proofs of early proficiency. To his parents it was a severe affliction, for he was an obedient and affectionate child, and they could hardly realize the idea of this untimely separation, but they bowed with tearful submission to the will of him, who giveth and taketh away, knowing that this their child was at rest with the angels in heaven.

Yet can I not persuade me thou art dead,
Or that thy corse corrupts in earth's dark womb,
Or that thy beauties lie in wormy bed,
Hid from the world in a low delved tomb;
Could Heaven for pity thee so strictly doom?
Oh no! for something in thy face did shine
Above mortality, that showed thou wast divine

DIED:

On the 10th inst., near Kernersville, Forsyth county, after a severe illness of seventeen days, MATILDA, daughter of Geo. W. and Julian Wilson, aged 10 years 7 months and 12 days.

Matilda was a kind and affectionate daughter and a loving sister. She leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

Dearest "sissie" thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.
Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life is fled;
Then in Heaven, with joy to greet thee,
Where no farewell tear is shed.
W. G. H.

☞ Greensboro' Patriot and Western Sentinel please copy.

JACKSON CROSSING THE POTOMAC.

The [illegible] Herald says that a gentleman from Winchester, who saw General Jackson when he crossed the Potomac, describes the passage of [illegible] into Maryland as the grandest sight he ever witnessed. When our army reached the middle of the river, which they were wading, the troops were halted. Gen. Jackson pulled off his hat, and the splendid bands of music struck up the inspiring air of "Maryland, my Maryland!" which was responded to and sung with "the spirit and with the understanding" by all who could sing, and the name of all who could then and there sing was legion. It sounded in the ears of the tyrants on the other side like mighty thunder.

The fact that our army was to pass over the Potomac into Maryland, was, of course, known to many of the gallant sons of that long oppressed and down trodden State, and they were there to welcome the Confederate soldiers to the land of Howard, and Pickney and Carroll. It is said that our army received, at once, an accession of five hundred gallant spirits, whose arms will assist in tearing the chains from the limbs of their captive fellow-citizens.

It was, indeed, a grand sight to see our victorious army moving in triumph, and without interruption, from "old Virginia's shore" to the northern bank of the Potomac; but it will be a sublimer sight to witness the sudden uprising of a noble people, who have so long been denied the privilege of mingling fraternally with their brethren of the sunny South. God speed and defend the right!

NEW CONSCRIPT ORDERS.—Gen. Cooper has published orders directing the arrest as deserters of all Conscripts in the employment of Government or Government contractors, absent from their employment without authority. The reception of substitutes under 18 is forbidden. The reception of substitutes into Partizan Corps is forbidden. And it is also ordered that if "a substitute becomes liable, to conscription, his principle is also liable, unless exempt on other grounds." So, if the Conscription is extended to those between the ages of 35 and 45, very many who have employed substitutes between those ages will find that they have wasted their money.

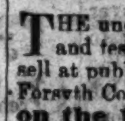
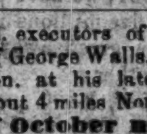
Fay. Obs.

New Advertisements.

Valuable Lands

AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of George Walls, deceased, will sell at public auction, at his late residence in Forsyth County, about 4 miles North of Winston, **on the 17th of October next,** the tract of land on which he resided at his death, containing about 145 ACRES, about 100 of which is WOODLAND, and on which there is an excellent Meadow,—a good Dwelling and other houses,—also TWO NEGROES—a quantity of BRANDY, several stacks of fine HAY, one Colt and other articles too numerous to mention.

A credit of six months will be given and bond and approved security will be required from the purchaser.

SAMUEL WALLS, } Ex'rs.
CHARLES TEAGUE, }

Sept. 16, 1862. 21-[illegible]

State of North Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1862.

David C. Perrell and others } Petition to sell slaves.
vs
Philip Perrell and others. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case, Philip Perrell and Franklin Phillips and wife Polly, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in Salem, N. C., for the aforesaid defendants to be and appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Davidson, at the Court-house in Lexington, on the second Monday of November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise the prayer of the petitioners will be granted and an order of sale made to sell the slaves according to law.

Witness, J. K. Perryman, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Lexington, the second Monday of August, A. D. 1862.

J. K. PERRYMAN, Clerk.

20-6w-pradv. $[illegible]

Head Qu'rs. Dist. of North Carolina, }
RALEIGH, Sept. 9, 1862 }
General Orders, }
No. 2. }

I. ALL PERSONS LIABLE TO MILITARY duty under the Conscription law are hereby required to come to the Camp of Instruction, near this city, at once. Those doing so, will be allowed to select the Infantry Regiments they wish to join, and unless full, they will be assigned accordingly.

II. The Regiments of infantry and Artillery on duty in this State are authorized to enlist Conscripts to increase each Company Infantry and Heavy Artillery to one hundred men, but not exceeding it; and Light Batteries to one hundred and fifty men.

By command of Brigadier General J. G. MARTIN.

A. GORDON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Sept. 12, 1862. 21-4t

☞ All papers in the State copy four times.

Drugs and Medicines,

A SET of Surgical Instruments, Medical and Miscellaneous Books, some Household Furniture, Farming tools and other articles of property will be sold at public Sale at the late residence of Dr. F. H. Shuman, in Salem, on Saturday, the 27th day of September, 1862.—Sale to begin about 10 o'clock, A. M.

D. H. STARBUCK, Executor.

Sept 6th, 1862.

P. S. The Drugs and Medicines and Surgical Instruments, will be sold at private sale, if applied for before said day of Sale.

DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

Every person indebted to the estate of Dr. Shuman must make settlement of the same. *Indulgence* can be had if desired, on BOOK ACCOUNTS by giving a note, and on notes by renewing the same.

And all persons having claims against the estate will please present them legally authenticated for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

D. H. STARBUCK, Executor.

Sept. 6, 1862.

Salem Bridge.

THE repairing and keeping in order for seven years the Bridge on the Plank Road near Salem, will be let out to the lowest bidder on Saturday the 20th instant at said bridge at 1 o'clock, p. m.

Any information wanted can be had of either of the subscribers.

J. M. VAWTER }
A. N. REICH, } Com'rs.
C. L. BANNER }

Sept. 8th, 1862. 20-2w

CASTOR OIL for sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

HARD SOAP.

I WILL pay a very liberal price in cash for any quantity of Hard Soap delivered to me in the next twenty or thirty days.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 20, 1862. 17-2w

$100 REWARD!



STOLEN from the subscriber's stable near Lewisville, Forsyth county, N. C., on the night of the 11th instant, a small red heavy-built bay horse, with black legs, mane and tail. No particular marks recollected, except some white saddle-marks. Said horse is 11 or 12 years old, his gait a short pace and trot.

A person was seen lurking about in the neighborhood, supposed to be the thief, and answers the following description: about 21 or 22 years old, fair complexion, blue eyes, good countenance, light brown hair, stoutly built, and about 5 feet 8 inches high. He wore a brownish frock coat, black pants, new boots, black silk neck-tie, a gray flannel shirt, and a gray hat. He carried a red carpet bag made out of a fire-place rug, with the fringe on, and tied with strings, and the handles made of coach-maker's braid.

A reward of $75 will be given for the arrest, confinement and conviction of the thief; and $25 for the safe delivery of the horse.

JAMES S. PLEDGER.

Lewisville, Forsyth Co., July 18, 1862. [12-4t

OLD SCHOOL BOOKS WANTED.

THE subscriber will pay a liberal price for any of the following second hand books:

Robbins' Outlines of History, Smith's Grammar, Mitchell's Geography and Atlas, Ollendorf's French Grammar, Davies' Arithmetic, Davenport's U. S. History, Guy's Astronomy, Murray's Exercises, &c.

Even if the books are somewhat injured, bring them to the office of

ROBERT DESCHWEINITZ.

Salem, August 1st, 1862.

Wheat Wanted!

3,000 BUSHELS of Wheat wanted by the subscriber, (for home consumption, and not for speculation,) for which the highest market price will be paid.

J. N. BLUM.

Salem Mill, July 4, 1862. 10-tf.

FLOUR, BACON, LARD, HARD-SOAP, and FLAX-SEED

WANTED, and the highest market price paid by

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 14, 1862.

$60 Reward.

DESERTED from Company G, 21st Regiment N. C. T., on the 12th July, 1862, Private Edgar Rutledge. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery at the 21st Regt. N. C. T., near Gordonsville, Va., and fifteen dollars for his lodgment in jail either in Stokes or Forsyth Counties, N. C.

$30 will be paid for the apprehension of Private J. A. T. Crumpler who deserted on the 12th July, 1862.

The assistance of the Sheriff and all good and loyal citizens is earnestly solicited in arresting and bringing this deserter to trial.

J. O. BLACKBURN,
Capt. Co. G, 21st Regt. N. C. T.

August 15, 1862.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1861.

A. S. Voss, Adm. of }
Wm. Voss, dec'd } Attachment Levied on Land.
vs. }
Thomas Voss. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Voss is not a resident of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in the town of Salem, for said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, JOHN BLACKBURN, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Winston, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1861.

JOHN BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

June 20 1862. 6w-pr. adv.-$5

PARISH & WADDILL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
MAIN STREET, DANVILLE, VA.,

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of *FANCY ARTICLES, SOAPS,* PERFUMERY, &c.

C. PARISH. [illegible]4.3m

DESERTERS.

I AM authorized to offer a reward of $30 for the apprehension and delivery at Richmond of each of the following persons—deserters from the 48th Regt. N. C. Troops, viz: E. P. Snyder, Chas. Spoolman, T. S. Cecil, C. W. Cecil, H. Cridlebaker, H. Eberhard, C. C. Fishel, Constantine Miller, T. A. Porter and Hiram Painter.

With the exception of the first named who is from Forsyth County, the rest are Conscripts from Davidson County, except Spoolman, who entered service as a substitute.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for the delivery of all of them.

B. F. ATWOOD, Capt.
Co. K, 48th Regt. N. C. T.

To Gas Consumers.

IN consequence of the great advance upon all articles used in the manufacture of gas, we cannot furnish it, after the 1st of October, for less than Ten Dollars per thousand feet, and may not be able to furnish it at all.

F. & H. FRIES.

Sept. 10, 1862. 20-3w

SALT! SALT!!

A QUANTITY of SALT to be had at the SALEM MILL, in exchange for wheat.

J. N. BLUM.

September 5, 1862.

To School Teachers.

The Examining Committee beg leave to urge upon the educated young ladies of the county of Forsyth to come forward and procure certificates for the purpose of teaching the Common Schools of the county. We still need more teachers and we do hope that the young ladies of the county will not be backward in the performance of their duty in this respect. On the last Saturday of the present month the committee will again meet to examine teachers.

C. L. BANNER, }
J. W. ALSPAUGH, } Ex. Com.
J. M. DAVIS. }

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm heretofore existing under the name of LAUGENOUR & SHELTZ is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The undersigned having contracted for all claims due said firm and undertaken to wind up all the business, hereby requests all persons indebted to come forward and settle; and all persons having claims to come forward and present them immediately.

L. C. LAUGENOUR.

Lewisville, N. C., Sept. 10th, 1862. 20-5w

RECEIVER'S SALE.

WILL be offered at public sale the following property and parcels of land, belonging to alien enemies, now condemned and decreed by the Confederate Court, to the use of the Confederate States of America, at the following times and places—terms cash—viz:

Davidson county, on the premises, on the 17th day of September next, 250 Acres of Land, known as the Conrad Mines, (which are considered valuable,) adjoining the lands of John Smith, Gov. J. M. Morehead, Joseph Hedrick, Henry Hedrick and others. Also the following property: one Engine, one Crusher, part of a Gold Mill and other Machinery, Tools, a lot of heavy Irons, 900 or 1000 lbs., a quantity of Steel, one Pump and Auger, a lot of Seives and other property about the Mines—the property of E. B. Wilder and Wm. Sturges, alien enemies, as given in by F. D. Lookabill.

One tract of Land in same county of Davidson, containing 100 Acres, adjoining the lands of Peter Hairston, Sandy Gobble and others on the 19th of September next, given in by Richmond Gobble.

One tract of Land of 54 acres, lying on the Yadkin River, Rowan, adjoining H. W. Hill and others—belonged to Charles Hartman and wife Mary Ann—on Saturday 20th September.

One House and Lot of 2 acres in East Bend Yadkin county, 23d September, belonged to Jacob Jesters, given in by R. C. Poindexter.

One Tract of about 275 acres, Yadkin county, belonging to Nicholas Holcomb or Hobson, given in by Daniel Vestal, sgt.—on the 24th Sept. at Yadkinville.

J. I. SHAVER, Receiver
Cape Fear District.

Aug. 29, 1862. 18:2t.

General Hospital, No. 24,
(LATE MOORE HOSPITAL,)
RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 23. 1862.

HAVING received many letters from wounded North Carolina soldiers, who were discharged from this hospital, asking an extension of leave of absence, I think it proper to state, that patients, after leaving the hospital on furlough, pass entirely from its jurisdiction, and that it is the duty of the soldier at the expiration of the time for which leave of absence was granted, to report to the Captain of his company, either in person or by a Surgeon's certificate. The latter should be given on oath before a Magistrate.

O. F. MANSON.
Surgeon in charge.

August 28, 1862.

☞ N. C. papers will please copy and forward account to this Hospital.

NOTICE.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS!—We have called on you several times, and many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known) and we hope you will now come up, as honest men ought to do, and give us your notes with security. All we wish, is our honest dues. If it is preferred, we will take Corn, Wheat, Beeswax, &c.

E. L HEGE.

Salem April 28th, 1862 52-3m-pd

NOTICE.—All parties who have been purchasing Guns for the Confederate States by authority from Maj. W. S. Ashe, will cease their purchases on and after the 1st of September next, and as soon as possible thereafter, will send their accounts to the undersigned at Wilmington, N.C.

All arms in their possession will be boxed and directed to me at this place—notifying me of their shipment and sending R. R. Receipt for the same-taking care to put their names on the outside of the box. All orders on Maj. Ashe or myself must be presented for payment.

L. H. DeROSSET.
Ord. A'gt C. S. A.

☞ Papers in the State will copy twice and send bill for this and the other advertisement to me immediately.

August, 1862. 18:2w.

VIALS WANTED!

THE CASH will be paid for any quantity of clean, sound VIALS delivered at the Salem Drug Store.

July 1, 1862. A. T. ZEVELY.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Aug. 15th, 1862.

George W. Barrow,	Wm. H. Robards, Jr.
Miss Sarah A Creuse,	Eli S. Robinson,
Jesse Davis,	William H. Robards,
Mrs. Ellen B. Fowler,	Miss Lucy Scovindike
Caleb D. Hili,	Mrs. Rebecca Shelton
Joseph Kittle,	care of Dr. Dalton,
Miss Virginia B. Kennedy,	Miss Phebe Smith,
George Miller,	Jacob Watson.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., August 15th, 1862.

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

DIST.	COMMITTEEMEN.
1.	N Thornburg, P W Raper, William Idol.
2	J H Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young.
3	Stephen Hester, John Lowry, A Dwiggins.
4	Shepperd Preston, Joel Fulton, F J Fulp.
5	Smith Linville, W J Pegram, David Linville.
6	Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno. Shields
7	John Hasten, Henry Sapp, Levi Matthews.
8	Israel Robinson G W Wilson, J W Shelton.
9	C B Ogburn S F Dean, J R Jones.
10	John F Clayton, Tyre Carter and Rob't Moir.
11	Alex. Martin Amos Stuart E J Hine.
12	A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13	Henry Clinard, Henry Reed, J M Charles.
14	John L Steward, J W Hester, W U Lomax.
15	A H Cristman, W W Phillips, H D Swaim.
16	A M Kinnaman, H Albertson, A Nicholson
17	J P Crews, John Beeson, David Robinson.
18	Rob't Marshall, Willis Marshall W Hampton
19	J E Matthews, F M Marshall, Michael Reed.
20	J M Stafford, Sam'l Laugenour, W L Swaim
21	Jesse Mock, A f Spach, W W Thornton.
22	George Burke, Andrew Burke, Wm Ebert
23	R Gray, H A Holder, A J Stafford.
24	Alex Bevil, Peter Fetter, G H Renegar.
25	Chas Miller, Robert Walker, James Ogburn.
26	Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
27	J Guthrie, E Perril, Edward Marshall.
28	John Boyer, Solomon Vogler, John Harper.
29	John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas.
30	Thomas Spaugh, Nath. Ketner, E W Griffith.
31	C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
32	William Flynt, Wm. Shouse, Sam'l Styers.
33	Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm F Clayton
34	Alex Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos Craft.
35	John L. Conrad, Nath. Pfaff, Jesse Conrad.
36	Josiah Leinbach, Wm. Leinbach, E P Pfaff.
37	T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks.
38	A P Styers, John Null, H G Anderson.
39	Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Griffith.
40	Wm B Stype, J H. Pledger, L C Laugenour.
41	Wm. Goslin, Philip Mock, H B Lehman.
42	E Doub, Thos Poindexter, Thomas Long.
43	Benton Brinkley, Wm. Spainhower, I Sides.
44	W Payne, Samuel Kinnamon, Henry Long.
45	Wm B Doub, E L Strupe, Wm Spainhower.
46	R Leinbach, H Beckle, James Crim.
47	T F Keehln, J L Fulkerson, George Swink.
48	James L. Crews, J H Moser, N T Sullivan.
49	Wm A Bolijack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner.
50	John Grubbs, D Baily, Henry Fogle.
51	Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Swaim.
52	Jesse Mock, A. Sink, (the other from Davidson.)

☞ Committeemen will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make the return of the number of children in their respective districts.

J. W. ALSPAUGH,
C. B. S. C. S.

april [illegible]

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENERAL TRACT AGENCY.

No. 1.	A Voice from Heaven,	4	pages.
" 2.	Don't Put It Off,	4	"
" 3.	Self-Dedication to God,	4	"
" 4.	Private Devotion,	4	"
" 5.	The All-Sufficiency of Christ,	4	"
" 6.	The Act of Faith,	4	"
" 7.	Motives to Early Piety,	4	"
" 8.	The Sentinel,	4	"
" 9.	Come to Jesus, by N. Hall,	32	"
" 10.	Casting Our Burden on the Lord, by Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson,	8	"
" 11.	Are You Prepared?	4	"
" 12.	Prepare to Meet Thy God,	4	"
" 13.	An Appeal to the Young, by Rev. Jas. McCready,	4	"
" 14.	Come and Rest, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	4	"
" 15.	The Soldier,	8	"
" 16.	Your Soul—Is It Safe?	16	"
" 17.	The New Year;	4	"
" 18.	A Mother's Parting Words to her Soldier Boy,	8	"
" 19.	The Great Gathering,	4	"
" 20.	Lovest Thou Me?	4	"
" 21.	Individual Effort,	8	"
" 22.	The French Soldier,	4	"
" 23.	Call to Prayer, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	16	"
" 24.	Christ in You, by Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D.,	8	"
" 25.	Christ's Gracious Invitation,	8	"
" 26.	Are You Ready?	4	"
" 27.	The Life Preserver,	4	"
" 28.	The Precious Blood of Christ, or How a Soldier was Saved,	4	"
" 29.	"My Spirit Shall Not Always Strive," by Rev. J. H. Fowles, of S. C.,	4	"
" 30.	Why Will Ye Die? by Rev. A. M. Poindexter, D. D., of Va.,	8	"
" 31.	The Improvident Traveler, by Rev. W. J. Hodge, D. D.,	4	"
" 32.	Don't Swear, by Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D.,	8	"
" 33.	Soldiers, Conquer Your Great Enemy, by Prof. W. H. Owen,	4	"
" 34.	Where are the Christians in the Army, by a Lady of N. C.,	4	"
" 35.	"Who will Show us Any Good," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4	"
" 36.	What wilt thou that I should do unto thee," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4	"
	"Hymns for the Camp,"	128	"

Since June 1st, 1861, we have published of the above tracts over five millions of pages, over half of which we have given away, mostly to the soldiers, and the other we sold at about the cost of getting them out, 1,500 pages for One Dollar; Come to Jesus, Call to Prayer, Your Soul—Is it Safe, 3 cents each, which is as cheap as we heretofore got them from the North. Hymns for the Camp, 12 and 15 cts. a copy.

Each publication is approved by all the Pastors of this city.

W. J. W. CROWDER, Agent.
Raleigh, N. C.

Salem Drug Store.



LOOK OUT
FOR THE
GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store.

A. T. ZEVELY.

March. 1860. 50-tf.

Barrels Wanted

R. L. PATTERSON will pay 55 cents each for every good Flour Barrel delivered at his mill.

Salem, Jan. 2d, 1862.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by severa members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30. 1861.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

PAINTS,

PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion.

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
Pure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,

For sale at the DRUG STOER.

Salem October 4th, 1861

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnil ever brought the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.

at the Salem Drug Store.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1862.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!
AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SOUTHERN

PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the
SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49-tf

RICHMOND

TYPE FOUNDRY.

The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE!!

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with it a complete

Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office.

From a Bodkin
TO A
Ten-Cylinder Press.

We CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUSE & CO.

We refer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper, and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H. L. P. & CO.
Richmond, Va.

Sept. 20.—22-m.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, March 24, 1862.

ALL PURE SALTPETRE delivered at the Ordnance Depot at Raleigh, within the next six months will be paid for at the rate of sixty cents a pound. All that is impure will be received and paid for at the same rate for the pure Saltpetre it may contain. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Captain A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance Department, Raleigh, N. C.

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Ordnance.

March 29th, 1862. 46-1m

Census of North Carolina.

COUNTIES.				
Alamance	7,986	4?1	3445	11852
Alexander	5,392	19	[illegible]	6022
Anson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alleghany	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beaufort	8,172	[illegible]	5878	14779
Bertie	5,846	270	8186	14311
Bladen	6,833	435	5347	11995
Brunswick	[illegible]	260	3631	8406
Buncombe	[illegible]	106	1193	12684
Burke	6,647	219	2371	9237
Cabarrus	7,402	104	3040	10548
Caldwell	6,297	11	1083	7499
Camden	2,940	[illegible]	2127	5343
Carteret	6,064	152	1969	8185
Caswell	6,581	279	9355	15215
Catawba	9,038	28	1664	10306
Chatham	[illegible]	304	[illegible]	17105
Cherokee	8,609	38	519	9166
Chowan	[illegible]	151	3713	9842
Cleaveland	10 108	109	2131	12348
Columbus	5,779	355	2463	8597
Craven	8,795	1288	6190	16278
Cumberland	9,561	978	5830	16369
Currituck	4,671	221	2524	7416
Davidson	13,378	147	3076	16601
Davie	6,001	101	2392	8494
Duplin	8,286	374	716	15786
Edgecombe	6,880	388	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6,490	551	7079	14110
Gaston	7,009	102	2199	9310
Gates	4,190	352	3902	8444
Granville	11,189	1121	11086	23396
Greene	2,826	152	2947	7925
Guilford	15.738	693	3625	20056
Halifax	6,542	2459	10340	19431
Harnett	5,351	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5.488		313	5801
Henderson	8.981	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3 948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,682	259	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141	29	4177	15347
Jackson	5.241	6	281	5528
Johnston	10,546	193	4916	15657
Jones	[illegible]	107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4,903	177	3131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,370	[illegible]	519	6004
Madison	[illegible]	9	213	5908
Martin	5,435	451	4303	10189
McDowell	5,542	213	1305	7120
Mecklenburg	10,543	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,781	45	1823	7649
Moore	8,725	[illegible]	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	683	4181	11628
New Hanover	10.617	766	10332	21715
Northampton	5,912	656	6808	13376
Onslow	5,198	159	3499	8856
Orange	11,318	522	5108	16949
Pasquotank	4,473	1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	[illegible]	392	3569	7348
Person	5.798	318	5196	11221
Pitt	7.480	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	380	2645	16793
Richmond	5,211	345	5453	11009
Robeson	8,584	1450	5446	14490
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10,522	135	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,060	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	489	7028	16623
Stanly	6,590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,947	86	2469	10492
Surry	8 949	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,203	143	1597	4943
Union	8 903	53	5246	11202
Wake	16.470	1424	10733	28627
Warren	4 923	405	10401	15726
Washington	3,696	295	2465	6357
Watauga	4.771	82	104	4957
Wayne	8.721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13 280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5 944	280	3496	9750
Yadkin	9.110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8.229	64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

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[illegible] be Supplied. [illegible]

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OF THE

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VICE-PRESIDENT:

ALEX. H. STEPHENS,

OF GEORGIA.

CONGRESS.
SENATE.

ALABAMA.
Wm. L. Yancy, Clement C. Clay.
ARKANSAS.
Robert W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.
FLORIDA.
A. E. Maxwell, J. M. Baker.
GEORGIA.
Benjamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs.
LOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow, H. T. Semmes
MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown, James Phelan,
MISSOURI.
John B. Clark, R. S. Y. Peyton.
NORTH CAROLINA.
George Davis, Wm. T. Dortch.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Robert W. Barnwell, James L. Orr,
TENNESSEE.
Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.
TEXAS.
Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.
KENTUCKY.
H. C. Burnett, William E. Simms.
VIRGINIA.
Not yet elected. Total number 26.

House of Representatives.

ALABAMA.
Thomas J Foster, W Chilton,
William R Smith, David Clopton,
John P Ralls, James L Pugh,
J L M Curry, E S Dargan,
Francis S Lyon.

ARKANSAS.
Felix S Balson Augustus H Garland,
Grandison D Royster, Thomas B Hanly.

FLORIDA.
James B Hawkins —— Hilton.

GEORGIA.
Julian Hartridge, William W Clark,
C J Munnerlyn Robert P Trippe,
Hines Holt, L J Gattrell,
A H Kenan, Hardy Strickland,
David W Lewis. A R Wright.

KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.

LOUISIANA.
Charles J Villiere, Lucien J Dupre,
Charles M Conrad, John F. Lewis,
Duncan F Kenner, John Perkins, Jr.

MISSISSIPPI.
John J McRae, H C Chambers,
S W Clapp, O R Singleton,
Reuben Davis, E Barksdale,
Israel Welch.

MISSOURI.
John Hyer, W W Cook,
Casper W Bell, Thomas W Freeman
George W Vest, Thomas A Harris,
A H Conrow,

NORTH CAROLINA.
W N H Smith, Thomas S Ashe,
Robert R Bridgers, James R McLean,
Owen R Kenan, William Lander,
T D McDowell, B S Gaither,
Archibald Arrington, A T Davidson

SOUTH CAROLINA.
W W Boyce, John McQueen.
W Porcher Miles, James Farrar,
M L Bonham, L M Ager

TENNESSEE.
J T Heiskell, G W Jones,
W G Swann Thomas Menees,
W H Tebbs, J D C Adkins,
E L Gardenshire, —— Bullock,
H S Foote, David M Currin,
M P Gentry,

TEXAS.
John A Wilcox, Wm. B Wright,
Peter W Gray, Malcom Graham,
Claiborne C Herbert B F Sexton.

VIRGINIA.
M R H Garnett, William Smith,
John R Chambliss, Alex R Boteler,
John Tyler, John B Baldwin,
Roger A Pryor, Walter R Staples,
Thomas S Bocock, Walter Preston,
John Goode, Jr. Albert G Jenkins,
James P Holcombe, Robert Johnsen,
Daniel C Dejarnette, Chas W Russell,

Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Secession.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Rat'tion.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, Henry T. Clak Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct., 3rd, 1861.

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, linseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The order of the 13th ult., is hereby revoked. The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day of October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK.
Governor Ex-officio.

Oct. 5, 1861,

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ALL those owing this concern, are hereby notified that all their several bills and accounts will be presented for, and payment of the same demanded and claimed, as my former partner has not come up to the letter of the law. And I hereby forbid all debtors to the said firm from settling any debt due us, to him or his agents.

All persons are hereby forewarned not to settle any account or give credit to our former aforesaid concern of DILLON & SMITH, as he, Dillon, has left.

THOMAS SMITH.

Nov. 18, 1861. [illegible]